DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

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"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."

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MAKING THE BIG SHELLS.

UNCLE SAM'S ARMOR-PIERCING PROJECTILES ARE THE BEST—THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE ORDNANCE BOARD ARE VERY HIGH—BIG STEEL FACTORIES WORKING DAY AND NIGHT AND SUNDAYS TO SUPPLY OUR WARSHIPS.

There are three big steel concerns in the United States now engaged night and day and on Sunday also, in the manufacture of the most perfect armor-piercing and deck-piercing solid shot and shell. These are at South Reading, Penn., and Midvale, Penn., and near Pittsburg, and they are filling contracts for the United States Government amounting to upward of $3,000,000, which will require not less than six months to complete. Probably 2,000 workmen are now busy with these orders.

A concern at Harrison, N. J., received an order for 8-inch shells, for which its bid was about $190 each. This is the lowest price named thus far in the history of making projectiles in this country. This company, like all of the others, will not allow a reporter, or indeed, any other person, except a Government inspector, to examine the products. Since the recent remarkable achievement of Admiral Dewey in Manilla Bay, where the ships fired upward of 3,000 shot and shells, the orders from the Navy Department have been duplicated, so that the four mills mentioned will probably be employed steadily for the next twelve months at least. The entire fleets of our navy, when only engaged occasionally, are able to shoot away $6,000,000 worth of shells a year, and could double that if hard pressed.

All of these establishments have a process of their own for the manufacture of these wonderful projectiles, and at least one of them paid, at the suggestion of the Ordinance Board, the sum of $60,000 to an English syndicate for a French process. It is only within the last half dozen years that our mills have beaten the world in the penetrating power of projectiles. Some of the Government tests at the Indian Head proving ground have shown wonderful results, which ought to astonish the world if the fighting nations heeded anything like Yankee enterprise.

The first requirements of the Ordnance Board a few years ago were that when fired with sufficient velocity the armor piercing projectiles should perforate, unbroken, an ordinary steel armor plate, oil tempered and annealed, of a thickness equal to a caliber and an eighth.

It is a matter of record and should be a subject of congratulation that the loss from spontaneous breaking of armor-piercing projectiles made in this country has been almost nothing, showing that the shot and shells after treatment are free from strain and thus able to produce the maximum effect on impact on an amor plate. It is also shown that in most of the manufactories of projectiles that success is reached by the careful selection of material and the perfect treatment, so that results can be produced with certainy and uniformity. For instance, shell No. 5607 can be fired with exactly the same magnificent success at Manilla as No. 405 at Matanzas. These projectiles are record breakers, and the record is invariably the same.

In perforating Harvey-treated plates of nickel steel, oil-hardened and annealed, the shell displaces the metal first toward the front or face of the plate, producing thereon a front bulge or fringe around the hole made by the projectile. This flow to the front continues until the resistance of the flow to the back is less than to the front, when the metal is displaced toward the back of the plate, producing a back bulge, which, if the shell is good enough, is afterward perforated by the shell.

In the case of properly face-hardened plates there is no front bulge and no fringe around the hole made by the shot. All of the metal must be displaced toward the rear.

It is said that there is no plate in use in any of the older vessels of the Spanish navy which can withstand our perfect projectiles, and most of the more modern ships of the enemy have plates which can be pierced easily by our ships' guns using the American projectiles. Our mills are able to produce metallic chromium, about 96 per cent. pure metal, by secret processes now in use here. By the use of this metallic chromium the ingots for shells can be made of almost any desired chemical composition with absolute certainty. Indeed, nearly all of the new American shells of the 6-inch caliber are able to pierce plates one and one-sixth calibers thick, which is above the government requirements. Our wonderful projectiles represent the defensive strength of the achievements in offensive warfare. The armor plate of the enemy is clearly penetrable; hence our sea power is irresistible. Tests made not long ago showed yards from a new 13-inch gun against an 18-inch Carnegie armor plate, burst the plate in four pieces and buried itself in the sand bank behind the plate and frame. While the shot was broken in pieces, its head remained whole.

It is found that the charge of explosive in a shell is not as important as the penetrating power of the projectile. One hundred pounds of emmensite or other high power powder will tear things to pieces just as well as twice that quantity—that is to say, the destructiveness of one hundred pounds of high explosive or even good prismatic powder is sufficient to harm the enemy terribly. The government fills all its own shells, and there probably will never be a period when experiments will cease. The 13-inch semi-armor piercing shells have been found to penetrate far enough to allow the bursting to be sufficiently inside to make them most formidable weapons of warfare. Charged with fifty pounds of powder, these shells would explode when about half way through the armor plate of an enemy's ship and cause tremendous destruction. They could pierce seven or eight inches of solid armor in any case. Weak walled shells have been discarded by our navy department as utterly failing to meet the demands of the age of invention and enterprise.

In the ammunition tests, so-called, it has been found that all of the shells of American manufacture are perfectly functioned and always reliable. The experiments show that the service percussion fuse is accurately adjusted, especially in the five-inch shells, to carry through the armor plate of an enemy's vessel and to expode about ten feet in the rear. This is always what is wanted and insures the explosion of the shell in the interior of the ship if it gets through the armor.

In a shore battery a 12-inch breechloading steel rifled cannon will take a charge of at least 450 pounds of brown prismatic powder, but on board ship the same caliber gun would not use such a heavy charge. Consequently the range from a shore battery is usually greater than from a ship's deck. The land gun can be elevated much more than the gun on board the vessel.

It is now claimed that the 8-inch guns on board ship are the most serviceable, all things being considered. Their range is sufficiently great, the penetrating power ample and the exploding shell will destroy any ship it strikes. Some of the projectiles for these guns cost $100 to $200 each, and the charge of powder, fuse, etc., is nearly as much more. It is said that the naval authorities, from the reports received from the Manila battle, and confirmed in the opinion that the 8-inch gun is the perfect type for use on board ship. They say its efficiency is greater, according to the cost, than any other size of rifle made, and it is easily served and can be placed on many vessels which cannot stand anything heavier.—*Washington Star.*

Samuel Stout, of Newcomb, Ill., who has just been granted a patent for a farm gate, is said to be the oldest person to whom a patent right has ever been extended. Mr. Stout is over eighty years of age.

NEW YORK.

"Ted's" Cogitations on the Weather.

AN AUTHORITATIVE DENIAL.

Dr. Bell's Sad Quest--An Item or Two.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Theo. I. Lounsbury's address is 208 East 59th Street, New York City.

The great humidity of the past two weeks has been something terrible, and although the temperature has not risen to any record-breaking notches, it has been bad enough without the latter's help. Had the two combined—it is perhaps better imagined than described. The laundrymen must have done a thriving business during this time, and now it is the turn of the Chinaman, the Troyman and the vari-named laundrymen, to pass it along and give large orders for necessaries in their line, and the recipients of these orders will benefit the supply houses from whom they buy, and so all along till the humble printer feels a touch of the good times that was a result of the intense humidity. This is but a single instance of how certain lines of trade may feel a temporary return to business activity.

If it is hotter down in Cuba, as it necessarily must be, than it has been here, then it is hard to conceive how the brave soldiers can bear it. And this helps us to understand why over 4000 of them have been stricken with fever. Of course such a thing would hardly happen here, where the streets are kept clean and filth and rubbish either burned or dumped at sea.

Even bicycles are almost forgotten by half the riders in this weather. Cycling is a pleasure, and while awheel there is a breeze forced against the riders by the momentum, but even the little exertion of the legs brings on a sweat that is at its worst after dismounting, for then the breeze ceases and the cyclist envies the man that has avoided taking a mount and appears to be successin his efforts to keep cool.

Going to the "country" is of little benefit unless the place chosen is of high elevation or near some seashore, where there is a permanent cool breeze from the sea. Any place near the seashore will not do. For instance there is Asbury Park with the broad Atlantic before it, but it is not cool there, except when there is a stiff breeze from the sea shore, and one would be faring better by remaining in New York City. This city, is indeed, a very pleasant place, except on such occasions as there is no wind. The tall buildings seem to catch what little wind there may be in the heavens and throw it down to the street, and if front and rear doors are left open with a passage through, a good draught ensues, providing the breeze is in the right direction for the purpose.

A letter from one in authority to speak denies the statement in this column last week, that the proprietor of Stauch's Pavilion in Coney Island would prefer the room of the deaf occupy to their company. He says, in effect, that the deaf are better customers on the bathing pavilion than would replace them, if they evacuated it; that their presence drew others who were interested in their method of conversation; that generally basket parties used to monopolize those tables, and paying for using it for a couple of hours with but one or two orders on the waiter. He further calls attention to the fact that Mr. Stauch advertises in all the souvenir journals gotten out by the deaf clubs, inviting them to "go where the crowds go." And the proprietor himself occasionally goes among the deaf there, and converses with them.

Dr. Alex. Graham Bell, as soon after the Washington Convention adjourned passed through this city on his way to Halifax, N. S. There he boarded the schooner fitted out by the French government to go in search of the victims of the La Bourgogne disasters which have been report by several vessels as floating on the water held up by life preservers. The object of Dr. Bell is to secure, if possible, the bodies of Prof. and Mrs. Pollok, very dear and close friends of his family in Washington, on account of whose death Mrs. Bell asked to be excused from receiving her guests at a reception given by her during the convention.

It seems that the "Bald pates," according to the *Register's* N. Y. correspondent, were the only ones to suffer at the Ridgewood picnic on accouat of the mosquitoes. Mr. O'Brien's reference to a certain "bald pate" is not "well screened." Certain of the members of the Greater New York Club of DEAF-MUTES and others have personally accused R. E. Maynard as being the author of the letter signed "F. Anwood." Mr. Maynard denies having had anything to do with the letter, and moreover always signs his name to his communications to the deaf press.

The deaf seem to be hiding from the reporter. There are hardly any items of personal interest to find these days. Perhaps the writer don't know where to find the crowds.

S. Gomprecht won two prizes in a 100 and a 240 yards dash, at Astoria, L. I., on July 23d.

Mrs. E. V. Brown left Monday for Amityville, L. I., for a few weeks' visit with her father.

H. Frey's brother recently was astoundeb to find his family increased by the addition of a sixteen pound cherub. Henry says the scales proved it.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Marks are now in this city from Hartford. Mr. Marks found work here Monday.

The deaf wheelmen of Gotham and the borough across the bridge, seemed afraid of the fierce rays of Old Sol, on Sunday, and among the thousands of wheelmen who visited Coney Island on that day, was only one enthusiast, John Healy. There were many enthusiasts of the bike there, however, who came by the cars.

Buffalo, N. Y.

On Wednesday morning, a happy party of deaf-mutes enjoyed a delightful ride up the Lake to Crystal Beach, Canada. The party was composed of the following ladies: Mrs. Kowald, Misses Mary A. Caroll, Kate Know, Katie Germann, Anna Know and Matilda Kowald. Misses Maxwell and McPhail were unable to accompany us, much to our regret. The trip lasted nearly two hours. Arriving at the grove the party had lunch, after which bathing was enjoyed for nearly two hours. In the evening we were joined by Messrs. Sol. Weil, L. Seelbach, Alfred Hubell and his guest, Mr. Whitall, of Avon, N. Y. The party boarded the 9.30 o'clock boat for Buffalo, and the homeward trip was very much enjoyed.

Mr. Sol D. Weil and Miss Kate Know, rode to Corfu, N. Y., last Sunday, on their bicycles, and called on Miss Thayer.

Miss Mary H. Carroll expects to Buffalo in a few weeks, for a visit in Detroit, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. Newhouse, formerly of Cleveland, O., have come to Buffalo to make this their home.

Miss Isabella Kowald, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Kowald, is visiting in New York.

The Rev. Mr. Dantzer, of Rochester, will hold service in St. Paul's Church, on Sunday, August 7th, at 4 o'clock.

St. Louis Club's Picnic.

It is with pleasure that the St. Louis Deaf-Mute Club announces its Sixteenth Annual Basket Picnic, to be given at beautiful Fern Glen, Mo., 25 miles on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Saturday, August 20th, 1898. Train leaves Union Station at 7:35 A.M. Round Trip Tickets, 50 cents; children under twelve, 25 cents. There will be prize games, boating, fishing in the Meramec River, and everything else to make the occasion an enjoyable one. THE COMMITTEE.

CHICAGO.

What is Left of the Great World's Fair.

IS PRINTING PLAYED OUT?

News Items and Items of Interest.

[News items for this column may be sent to James Irwin Sansom, Money Order Divison, Chicago Post Office.]

Doubtedless there are hundreds of readers of the JOURNAL scattered over the country and out of it, who can proudly say that they were present at the World's Fair, a few years ago. With the aid of a plethoric pocketbook, perchance, they took in rides in the genuine Venetian imported gondolas, or electric launches, rode camels in the famous midway, and paid twenty-five cents for sandwiches. But what has become of the "White City" that entranced thousands of visitors? What has become of the Administration building, the gem of the whole, of the Manufacturers, of the State and Foreign buildings? Fire has played havoc with the greater part of them, and where it failed to do its work, the pick has done the rest. Only a few buildings remain of this magnificent conception of architect and builder. The Field Columbian Museum alone remains, and in its walls are garnered a thousand souvenirs of the World's Fair, augmented by many latter collections, till it is one grand object-lesson in natural history, anthropology, zoology, etc. There is a room specially devoted to Columbus. It appears that no two portraits of him are alike, while the relics pertaining to him are very valuable, one can spend hours here alone. Around the museum is the German building as it stood during the World's Fair. The huge globe is there still, but though so enormous as to cause a New York visitor say he never saw the equal of it before, it can be operated by a child of ordinary strength. Refreshments and cold drinks are served here, though it is safe to say at lower prices, but the famous German band that arrayed in white military unifarm was a conspicuous feature then, is absent. Some distance off you can see the three ships, made to represent those of Columbus, anchored in a lagoon, and the La Rabida building. The wooded island with its odd Japanese buildings is there still. It is a pleasure to ride around the romantic spot either by wheel or rowing boat, while picnic parties are to be found there every day. The park is being improved all the time with grass and sidewalks, and promises to become the finest park in the West. At night its benches along the lake are occupied by people, while thousands of lighted wheels come and go by Midway Plaisance—now all grass and roads, connecting the lake park with Washington Park and its eight hundred acres. Blessed be the owner of a wheel for he can see a thousand things not dreamed of by the pedestrian.

The meeting of Indians—Choctaws, Sioux, Ogalallas, etc., at Omaha this week, must have a special interest to all interested in the study of Anthropology. Dr. Fay, of Washington, is a member of the society. Wonder if he will be present. By the way, Mr. Weller writes home from Alaska that he had no trouble carrying on conversation in signs with the Indians there, much to the surprise of his companions. The latter explained that by catching fish and smoking them they managed to live all winter on them.

Is printing played out? This is suggested by a remark of Mr. Edwards, an expert printer, who has worked on the leading dailies of Indianapolis and St. Louis, and taken to tin-making. I have looked the matter over carefully in Chicago, and present my views from a practical point of view. With the advent of the linotype process, several mute printers had to sever connection with the following papers: Messrs. Hunter and Hilliard with the *Times*, Mr. R. L. Long, the *Tribune*. Thus far I know only one to be connected with a daily, and it is Mr. Morton, in the advertising department of the *Chronicle*. The conclusion, apparently, should be that mute printers have no show on the dailies. On the other hand I find many mutes still earning a livelihood at the printing trade, thus: W. B. Wayman has steady employment on the *Grocer*, a weekly. Mr. Kleinhans is foreman and printer on the *Drug and Oil Review*, with Mr. Hunter as assistant. Mr. Colby is employed on the *Legal News*. Fred. Baars has a steady position in the Chicago University Printing Office, having graduated in the JOURNAL office, where he won a prize for rapid type-setting. He does a great variety of work such as might be expected in a university of 2500 students. Mr. Regensberg is no printer by trade, but with capital and some experience is running a job printing office with a hearing man. They are, evidently, enjoying prosperity, judging for the fact that they removed their office from the Italian quarter to one opposite the Monadnock building. Perhaps the printing instructors of the schools should give more attention to job printing.

Miss McKee returned from Denver, where she has been over a year as dressmaker. After a few days' stay she goes to Pennsylvania. The Colorado climate seems to agree with her, judging from her face as round as the Moon.

Mrs. Keine, of Dubuque, Ia., is visiting the Wayman's at Lowe Street, by way of a return visit of Miss Wayman. Do not know how to describe her dress and hat. They were simply "chic."

Rev. Mr. Hasenstab expects to be in Aurora, Ill., August 7th.

Dora Black expects to take advantage af the cheap excursions to go to her old school at Indianapolis, August 10th.

Mrs. Hunter is off on several weeks' visit to St. Louis and Jacksonville.

A boy was born to Mrs. Gotthamier. Mother and doing well. The clubmates of Mr. Gotthamier's child may expect the cigars.

That bit of rowdyism at the picnic, just after people had left, ought to be suppressed. A club man accompanied by a woman was set upon by two men and hit from behind, then chased out of the grove. It caused the lady a good deal of fright. The names of the assailants are well known here, and they will find themselves without friend, for their ungentlemanly conduct. Would appear people would have to go to the next picnic with guns to keep off rowdies.

Geo. E. Gaddis says it was he, and not Mack, who won the potato race and the Gordon saddle. He, evidently, reads the JOURNAL, and keeps his eyes open generally. He will have to get a wheel to fit the saddle.

The Ladies' Aid Society holds business meeting Wednesday afternoon. It has been doing a good deal of help to the needy poor of Chicago this winter, and deserves support.

Mr. and Mrs. Gallaher have started for the Columbus Convention.

Persons passing through Chicago will do well to consider the Post Office in the light of a "coon trap" catching people coming and going and making their movements known to friends, unless they have detectives on their track.

The JOURNAL man's hours are from 1 to 8 P.M.—first window of the Money Order Division. Every body there knows him. Walk in the trap, please. Courteous treatment guaranteed.

J. I. SANSOM.

Qualified.

"Never ask a gentleman for money," said a tailor.

"But suppose he doesn't pay you?"

"Well, if he doesn't pay me within a reasonable time I conclude he is not a gentleman, and then I ask him."—*London Tit-Bits.*

Success.

"What does success signify and how is it to be obtained?" are questions both of which are of universal and immediate interest. To prolong our lives and the lives of those dependent upon us, means are necessary whereby the cost of living shall be met. Further than this, to be reasonably free from harassing anxiety, ample means must be found. If such means are honorably obtained, so far we are successful.

Whether in business or sociology, he who seeks the solution of some hard problem, is successful to the extent that he finds the answer.

Of course success is always in degree as difficulties vary, and so do the difficulties vary and so do the qualities that overcome different peasons.

Speaking broadly, he who has most responsibility most needs success, and usually his very necessity is a mighty agent impelling him towards its attainment.

Without ambition, or what is perhaps a stronger force, indeed, what would be accomplished that depended on us?

Usually the living is what the man seeks first, but other rewards follow the successful man; to the approbation of conscience and the freedom from care as to the immediate future, is added the respect of acquaintances, quicker service and the flattery of time servers; the world shows a smiling face towards him in his prosperity, far removed from its aspect toward the unsuccessful, the submerged man.

Enduring success may follow from good fortune, but generally is the result of struggle, not accident; of merit won by thought, economy, thrift, honor, shrewdness. In the highest and best sense success rises above considerations like the foregoing, and may be said to lie in patiently training oneself through every trial to live a right, helpful life, sincere, not idle, and well directed under guidance from God. This may seem a forced interpretation of the word, but if face to face with the solemn verities of life, can you imagine any other test of success?

To attain success in anything great or small, patient, energetic, repeated effort is necessary, directed by all the wisdom and judgment at one's command.

Often after repeated failures and discouragements we get the experience requisite to the great success we are seeking.

As we gain in years our views change; what seemed a bad humiliating failure once, years after we thank Heaven for. A progressing ideal is only another way of recogressing the evolution going forward in each well balanced life.

Habits, hope and grit are factors in life to be looked after earnestly by those desiring success.

The Doom of the Great American Fly.

It is announced that our annual harvest of flies is diminishing in number, and not less surprising is the reason therefore. A writer in the *Electrical Review* says: "Entomologists report that of late years the annual crop of flies is decreasing rapidly and steadily. The almost universal adoption of electric traction is credited with bringing about this desirable result. It has been stated that stables are the chief breeding places of flies, and as the street-car horse has been emancipated the number of stables is consequently growing less, hence the failure of the fly to be born in multitudes as in the past."

Paper Horseshoes Now.

The uses to which paper may be applied are legion. Experiments are to be made in London with paper horseshoes. The invention is a German one, which provides for the use of compressed paper, and it is claimed that shoes made there from are nearly as durable as the solid iron shoes. In Berlin the the paper shoes are said to be a great success, effecting a saving of 20 per cent. in the actual cost of keeping horses shod. The paper shoes are secured to the hoof with a very strong glue.

Deaf-Mutes' Journal.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 4, 1898.

E. A. HODGSON, Editor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL (published at 164th Street and Ridge Avenue) is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

TERMS.

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Specimen copies sent to any address on receipt of five cents.

"He's true to God who's true to man:
Wherever wrong is done
To the humblest and the weakest
'Neath the all-beholding sun,
That wrong is also done to us,
And they are slaves most base,
Whose love of right is for themselves,
And not for all the race."

BY the will of Gottfried Weiderman, of Baltimore County, Md., admitted to probate June 6th, his entire estate, valued at $18,000, is bequeathed to seven charitable institutions, after the death of the testator's widow. One of the institutions that shares in the bequest is the "Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, North Detroit, Mich."

OUR Ohio correspondent gives a faithful and detailed report of the first three days' sessions of the convention of the American Association of Instructors of the Deaf, so the readers can judge of what is doing in behalf of their class. The prosperity of a nation depends upon the schools of the nation. If they are efficient, if their methods of education are the best, progress and prosperity of all the people is the positive outcome. To the deaf education is even more important than to the hearing. A sort of an education can be absorbed by a hearing boy from association with others. General knowledge is imparted to him on the streets or at play, and his intelligence is developed without any special effort. Not so with the deaf boy. His mind would remain a blank, his ability to express the sensations he might feel, or explain or question about what passes before his eyes, would be utterly inadequate for the purpose of gaining knowledge, were he not specially educated by special methods. Therefore the reader will see how important and far-reaching are these conventions of teachers of the deaf, with their interchange of views and experiences, their stimulating effect upon the profession, and the inspirations and aspirations they beget in the earnest and progressive members of the Association.

President Gallaudet, in his address, attacks the "spoils system," whereby places in institutions are given as a reward for partisan politics. Professor Draper discusses the decreasing demand for deaf teachers of the deaf; Kindergarten work receives a large share of attention; and some of the Principals have arrived at a realization of the importance of giving more attention to industrial education, though it must be said most of them proved mere theorizers, with an almost total absence of that practical and sound comprehension of details that is necessary in order to reach a correct conclusion. Principals should have as clear an understanding of the trades taught at their schools, as they have of the methods practiced in the class rooms. There are some now who have this much desired knowledge, though, of course, they are not practical workmen. To these the difficulties of giving a class of pupils, selected from ten or twelve different grades in the school, a thorough comprehension of the work they do, as well as the skill to perform it quickly and accurately, is well understood. They know that success in the trades school, like success in the class-room, depends upon the ability of the teacher. To teach a trade properly, the head and hand must be simultaneously cultivated.

Small boats must keep near the shore.

ITEMIZER.

The idea is to gather into this column items that relate to deaf-mutes personally or to institutions for the benefit of deaf-mutes. We hope our friends and readers will keep us supplied with items for this column. Mark items to be sent: *The Itemizer.*

The deaf should Keep off the Railroad Track.

Miss Lucy Green, of this city, is spending a week at Asbury Park.

Miss May Martin, of Washington, has been in this city, as a guest Mrs. Wm. H. Rose.

Mr. and Mrs. Redmond and Mrs. L. Hicks took a long ride to Coney Island by trolley car on Tuesday last.

John O'Brien is now an assistant foreman, on 8th Avenue, breaking ground for trolley cars.

Thomas Quinn was hit by the cars at Rock Island, Ill. It is not known whether he was killed or not.

Miss Edith Gray, of Binghamton, N. Y., wheeled from her home to Elmira, a distance of thirty-two miles, in two hours. Miss Gray is an ex-pupil of the Fanwood School.

The Allentown Deaf-Mission will hold their annual pionic at Rittersville Park on the 13th of this month. A good time is assured to all who attend.

Mr. Cyrus J. Eaton, of Greenpoint, wishes to announce that the engagement between his daughter "Mary Catharine" and James F. Britt has been broken off.

Under the lines of Peoria, Ill., in the July 21st JOURNAL, two deaf people's last names were misspelled. The name of Miss Minnie Neeb should be spelled instead of Nebb, and Mr. C. R. Howal instead of Mr. Howarl.

Charles Mull, who one day last May ceased being an Albany cobbler and became a New Salem farmer, was visited in his new environments on Sunday, July 31st, by a party of friends from Albany—a yellow stage drawn by two road horses of unascertained pedigree conveying them in the morning and returning with them at night, across the twelve undulating emerald miles that separate New Salem from the embrace of Albany. The elements were kind, and good weather prevailed. The ladies of the party brought refreshments. Some very pleasant hours were spent at New Salem. The visitors were: Messrs. Johnson, Keenan, Flynn, Doody, Held and Hogan; Mrs. De Rondile and daughters Mary and Clara, Misses Flynn and Dugdale, Getty (of Lansingburg), Maggie and Maud Nouhuys, the last two named hearing cousins of Mr. Mull.

SERVICES FOR DEAF-MUTES.

AUGUST 7—NINTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 3 P.M.

St. Matthew's Church, West 84th Street, near Central Park, New York City.

St. Mark's Church, Adelphi Street, Brooklyn.

St. John's Church, Yonkers.

The corner stone of St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes, 148th Street, West of Amsterdam Avenue, will be laid on Saturday, August 6th, at 4 P.M. Deaf-mutes are cordially invited to be present.

MARRIED.

On June 29, 1898, at near Elderton, in Armstrong County, Pa., there were united in marriage, by the Rev. E. L. Littel, of the United Presbyterian Church, John Grier Clark, of Williamsburg, Blair County, Pa., and Miss Anna Lois Armstrong, daughter of William and Lois C. Armstrong, of the place above named. As this wedding was somewhat out of the usual order, we think the readers of the *Tribune* would be pleased to read of it. The contracting parties are deaf-mutes, the bride being a graduate of the institution at Edgewood Park, Pa., and the groom at the institution at Philadelphia, Pa. The ceremony by the preacher was orally delivered, and was interpreted to the contracting parties by Professor Linneas Roberts, of Edgewood, Pa., who stood alongside of the preacher, and in the sign-language conveyed to them every word just as it was said by the preacher, as well as every word said by the guests when offering their congratulations. The wedding throughout was a very pretty and pleasant affair, and as these children of silence embarked on the matrimonial sea, all wished them a pleasant and prosperous voyage. The thing most worthy of remark was the rapidity with which the spoken words of the preacher were interpreted and conveyed to the parties in the sign-language by Professor Roberts. This subject was up for discussion at the wedding dinner, and the professor said he could spell out by his fingers an average of 100 words every minute, and this would be, averaging five letters to every word, about 500 different signs on the fingers in a minute of time. It might be well to add that educated mutes do not spell all the words; they use the sign-language. But persons imperfectly acquainted with the language are compelled to spell it out, a very slow process as with the sign-language, which is as rapid as shorthand writing.—*Altoona Tribune.*

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Over Three Hundred in Attendance at the Great Gathering of Teachers of the Deaf.

ADDRESSES FROM PROMINENT PERSONS--A LETTER FROM GOVERNOR BUSHNELL.

President Gallaudet Scores the Spoils System--Kindergarten Work and Industrial Education Taken Up--Dropped Dead While Wheeling to the Convention.

Reported Specially for the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

The largest convention of teachers of the deaf ever held is now assembled in the beautiful capital City of Ohio. Delegate, commenced to arrive as early as Tuesday, and have kept coming in until now Friday morning the number is nearly three hundred and more still on the way. A hearty welcome is extended to every one. They come from Europe, Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts, from the southern boaders of the Gulf to the northern boundary. It is a noble body of men and women that are seeking this shrine. A reception committee was at the depot to welcome the delegates, and assist them out to the Institution, and here upon alighting from the partico of the building the words "Welcome, friends of the deaf," met their gaze. They were then ushered into the office, registered, and rooms assigned them and all made to feel themselves at home. This they are doing in a way that is congenial of all. The whole Institution is theirs during their stay. Ohio bids them welcome to the broad domains and will leave nothing undone to make their stay pleasant. The arrangements for entertaining the guests of "Hotel Jones," as the Institution has been designated, are complete in every detail. The teachers of the Institution are assisting him to carry out the details, and hence every thing moves along like clock work.

Nearly all the notable teachers of the deaf are in attendance, namely: Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, E. A. Fay, Job Williams, Conn; Enoch Henry Currier, N. Y.; Warren Wilkinson, Cal.; F. D. Clark, J. N. Tate, Mo.; Ray, of N. C.; Rogers, of Ky.; J. C. Gordon, of Ill.; D. Bangs, of North Dakota; Nelson, of N. Y.; McDermitt, of Manitoba; Matthison, of Canada; Stewart, of Kansas; Dawes, of Nebraska; Demotte, of Indiana; R. O. Johnston, of Indiana; J. W. Swiler, of Wisconsin; Walker, of South Carolina. Besides others, to an old timer of these conventions, it must be confessed that there are many new faces and the absence of several veterns of the field is missed. Among them C. W. Ely, Westervelt, G. O. Fay, Gillett and others. Another thing plainly visible, the ladies are out in full force—in fact, were a vote to be taken they would be in the majority and could run things to suit themselves. On the whole the convention is as fine a body of men and women as could be met with any where.

The chapel, where the proceedings are to be held, never looked better, the result of recent improvements.

A large American flag forms the background of the stage, and there are decorations of small American flags, potted palms and flowers.

Thursday afternoon the first session began. It was ten minutes past three o'clock when Superintendent Jones stepped forward on the stage and opened the proceedings. Others on the stage were: Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, President of the Association, Lieutenant Governor Jones, Supt. F. D. Clarke, of Michigan; Superintendent Mathison, of Belleville; Mr. Addison Head Master of the Glasgow School, Prof. E. E. White, of Columbus; a prominent educator, and Mr. S. Odebrecht, who acted as interpreter. Superintendent Jones made a felicitous address.

"It is," he said "largely from selfish motives that we have been so desirous of holding this convention in Columbus. My time of service in the instruction of the deaf has been so short that I felt that I needed the inspiration of a body of people who have been engaged so long in the work.

"That is one reason, but not the only one. We also desired that the older among the delegates here to-day might have another opportunity of visiting Ohio; it is now twenty years since the instructors of the deaf held a convention in this State.

"We are striving to make as the moving spirit of the institution, the desire for success only on one principle, the removing of every pernicious influence and the placing before the children the highest incentive to pure and noble manhood and womanhood. We trust that we are not striving in vain.

"On behalf of the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Deaf, I welcome you."

Mr. Jones then announced that Mayor Black, who had been expected to make an address of welcome on behalf of the city of Columbus, had at the last moment sent word that he would be unable to be present. Several of the delegates afterward expressed some surprise that at a convention of such national importance the mayor of the city found it impossible to welcome them.

Mr. Jones then read the following letter:

THE HOMESTEAD, HOT SPRINGS, BATH CO., VA., July 27, '98.

MY DEAR PROFESSOR JONES:—I wish to assure you, and through you, the National Convention of the Educators of the Deaf and Dumb, of my sincere regret that absence from the State will prevent my attendance during the sessions of your convention and deprive me of the privilege of saying a few words of welcome to so notable a gathering of men and women, who have devoted their lives to the grand object of imparting the inestimable benefit of education to the afflicted class. During my official connection with your institution, you have had the opportunity of observing how thoroughly I am in sympathy with its objects, and how greatly I appreciate the work that is being done in each school year. I need not assure you that this interest I have felt in the Ohio branch of the work extends to all institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb, and that I am a most ardent advocate of every extension, and every means of bringing about still more valuable results in this field of endeavor. The labors of educators of the deaf and dumb do not fail to meet with appreciation from the world. Of that there can be no doubt, and it is a most agreeable fact that the great progress made each year testifies to public sympathy and to steadfast support. It is my earnest hope that every good end sought to be accomplished by those who have developed the present admirable system of education for the deaf and dumb may meet with greatest success. Wonders have been performed already, and there is every reason to think that still greater rewards are possible in the future. I trust that you will offer to the members of the Convention my most cordial wishes for an entirely pleasant and profitable sojourn in the Capital City of Ohio. Had it been possible, I would have taken sincere pleasure in extending a welcome by word of mouth, but since that honor has been denied me, I must ask you to assure your guests that they are most welcome and that the people of Ohio are happy in having such an assemblage at its Capital City and at the Institution which is so much a source of Ohio pride. Again wishing the Convention all success in its work, I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully yours,
ASA S. BUSHNELL,
Governor of Ohio.

In the absence of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor Jones spoke for the State. Among other things he said:

"While I know something of the history of the work which you are carrying on so well, and of the appropriations which are required to keep our own institutions in funds, I have no practical knowledge of your methods of instruction. When I was a young man I, like most lawyers, taught district school and thought it pretty hard work. I don't know what in the world I should have done if my pupils had not been able to hear what I said to them.

"I thank God and all good men and women that this great world of ours is growing better day by day. It has always been a problem what to do with our unfortunates, and I thank God that you are solving this problem so well."

Lieutenant-Governor Jones then traced the advance of the public school education in Ohio during the last forty years, showing what marvellous progress had been made. He closed his address with a cordial welcome for the delegates to the State of Ohio.

Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, president of the convention, made the response to the addresses of welcome. He expressed in a happy way the gratitude felt by himself and the whole convention to Superintendent Jones and to the city of Columbus for their cordial reception of their guests. He continued:

"Ohio has a noble way of doing things by threes. You gave the country three great generals and you have given her three great Presidents." Dr. Gallaudet here paid a high tribute to President McKinley, which called forth hearty and continuous applause.

"Generals and Presidents, however, are not the only good things that go by threes in Ohio. This is the third convention which your State has held for the American instructors of the deaf and we are trebly indebted to you. The convention which has opened to-day is one of peculiar interest, for this is the first time that we have met since our association was full organized and legalized.

"I cannot express my gratitude to you in any better way than by the simple old Anglo-Saxon words. "Thank you."

Superintendent Clarke, of the Michigan Institution, said:—

"Michigan people love and honor Ohio above all other states save their own. Ohio is the mother of good things, and we feel that we are greatly indebted to your example for what we Michigan people are accomplishing. Our first superintendent formerly taught in the Ohio institution, and I feel that I am jugtified in claiming that I am a grandson of Ohio by adoption.

"We have met here to exchange our ideas of the best methods of working among the deaf. When I first entered the work I felt that we in Michigan knew all that could possibly be known in regard to teaching mutes. I went to one convention and came back to Michigan feeling that I was a mere callow youth, with hardly any knowledge at all of my calling. Every one of us, when he returns to his home, will feel bettered and strengthened. Every one will feel that his work, if not better and nobler, is at least more appreciated.

"Teaching mutes reqnires the utmost patience, skill and tact, but it brings its own reward. Of the 1171 pupils sent out from the Michigan institution, only three are not self-supporting, and two of these, in addition to being mute, have other afflictions. Not one of our graduates has ever been found guilty of any felony."

Mr. Clarke paid a splendid tribute to Superintendent Jones which elicited tremendous applause.

Superintendent Matthison of the School for the Deaf at Belleville, Ont., was the next speaker. He discribed the work among the deaf in Canada, which follows the same lines as that done in the United States. Among other things, he said:

"Canada, fair Canada, is, to my mind, the fairest gem in Britain's crown. I am proud of my country, but I am proud of yours as well. I am glad and proud that you are so thoroughly squelching the Spaniards. I hope that the time with soon come when the petty differences of opinion between Canadians and citizens of the United States will be blotted out. Nothing should stand in the way of our settling all minor quarrels and standing shoulder to shoulder for truth, justice, honor and deaf-mute education.

Mr. Matthison delighted his hearers with many humorous stories.

President Gallaudet introduced Superintendent Addison of the School for the Deaf at Glasgow, Scotland, as one who had all the conservatism of the Scotchman the determination of the Englishman and the vivacity of the American.

Mr. Addison gave an exhaustive account of the Scotch institution, and showed that the Scotch and English schools for mutes are not a whit less advanced than those of America. He said:

"The interest in the education of the deaf in Scotland is advancing by leaps and bounds. We long looked to America for our methods of teaching, but we now believe that our work is on a par with yours. We, too, have conventions. Every two years the teachers of the deaf in England and Scotland come together for mutual enjoyment and improvement."

Mr. Addison then read this paper:

"National Association of Teachers of the Deaf."

GREETING TO AMERICA:

This annual general meeting of the National Association of Teachers of the Deaf at Great Britain and Ireland, assembled in London, July 9, 1898, desired to forward a hearty greeting to the convention of American Instructors of the Deaf about to be held in Columbus, O., U. S. A.

It was with feelings of great satisfaction that we received the message of fraternal greeting sent by American Teachers of the Deaf to British teachers, and which was so ably presented by Dr. E. M. Gallaudet at our conference at Glasgow last year.

On that occasion the interest and value of our proceedings was materially enhanced by the presence of several American colleagues, and we are pleased to know that we British teachers will have the honor to be represented at your convention.

We trust that the convention will be highly successful, and that it may still further advance the cause of deaf education which has already reached such a degree of excellence among you.

Finally, we desire to express to every American teacher the heartiest good will and the hope that you may long prosper in the work to which you are so devoted.

Signed in behalf of the National Association of Teachers of the Deaf of Great Britain and Ireland—Richard Ellent (Chairman), Edward Townsend (Vice-Chairman), W. S. Bessant and Frederick Driscol (Honorary Secretaries).

Dr. Wilkinson, Principal of the School at Berkeley, Cal., was called upon and made a brief impromptu address, referring pleasantly to friendships formed at former conventions.

President Gallaudet then introduced Professor White, of Columbus, as a representative of the general educational interests of the State of Ohio.

Professor White expressed himself as most heartily glad that Ohio is having the honor of entertaining the representatives of the noble work which is going on throughout the whole country among the deaf. He said further:

"Some years ago, after a residence of 15 years in another state, I returned to Ohio, the state of my birth. I was saddened to learn that the management of our institutions for the deaf and for the blind had come to be looked upon as mere party spoil. It is different now. The best men of both political parties are agreed that these great and noble institutions must not be crippled by changes for party reasons. No man can learn to teach the deaf in one or two years, and the welfare of the boy and the girl pupils in our institutions must not be jeopardized by self-seeking politicians, if the time ever again comes when I feel that the management of these institutions is given as party prizes, I for one shall not hesitate to raise my voice and cry out against it."

The evening was spent by quite a number of the delegates in tripping the light "fantastic." Others talked over experiences out under the trees. The "Corn Cob" club was in evidence in smoking the "pipe of peace" and spinning yarns.

SECOND DAY.

FRIDAY'S SESSION—(MORNING.)

President Gallaudet called the meeting to order. Prof. De Motte invoked the Divine Being. The whole assembly then joined in singing the Doxology, those who could hear, orally, and the deaf by pantomime. It was a very impressive spectacle as well as a novel performance for such a gathering. Prof. Dobyns was made secretary, with Messrs. Hall, of Washington, and Odebrecht, of Ohio, as assistants. The roll call was then made, which showed 124 members present. President Gallaudet read certain articles of the constitution pertaining to membership of the association and made explanations thereto.

Letters of regret for inability to be present and expressing heartfelt interest and success of the meeting, were read from Messrs. Walker, Gillespie, C. S. Perry, G. O. Fay, C. W. Ely, Senor Romero of Mexico, and Richard Elliott, of England.

Prof. Gordon expressed regrets of Dr. Gillet's non-attendance through infirmities of age. Prof. Wilkinson for Dr. Peet, Prof. Tate for Dr. Noyes, President Gallaudet for Dr. Porter, Supt. Burt for Dr. Latham, and it was voted that the secretary send telegrams to each, expressive of the convention's regrets and well wishes.

Dr. Gallaudet then read his annual address.

The members of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf are to be congratulated on the assembling of the convention for the first time as a complete legal organization.

With a history covering forty-five years of a more or less disconnected and informal existence, without charter, constitution or permanent by-laws, the convention at its fourteenth meeting, so-called, held at Flint, Michigan, in July, 1895, adopted on the 5th of that month a constitution in accordance with the terms of which it was to continue. Three days later the convention adopted a resolution authorizing the standing executive committee "to prepare and file proper articles of incorporation under the laws of and State or district as it may elect."

Considering the very broad field as to membership, which the convention was certain ultimately to cover, the committee concluded that incorporation by a special act of congress would be more appropriate and desirable than by authority of any State. Accordingly a bill approved by the committee was introduced into congress early in the regular session of 1895-96. An account of the progress of this bill, of the valuable assistance rendered by many friends and of its approval by the President, January 26, 1897, was published in the *Annals* for February of that year.

The charter so granted by congress, a copy of which will be communicated in the annual report of the standing executive committee, contains unusual liberal provisions. No limitation is set as to the amount of property the corporation may hold, nor to the period of its existence; nor yet as to the places where its business or other meetings shall be held.

But the most important feature of the charter is the regulation by congress of the probable value to the public of the proceedings of the convention in the requirement made in the last section of the act, that the association shall report to Congress "such portions of its proceedings and transactions as its officers shall deem to be of general public interest and value concerning the education of the deaf."

The establishment by this means of official relations between the convention and the Congress of the United States cannot fail, as time goes on, to prove of great advantage to the former.

In progress of the general work of the education of the deaf in the United States during the past three years much occasion for satisfaction is to be found. In 1884 the estimated value of the buildings and grounds of fifty-five schools reported was $10,779,000. During the three years following $1,044,919 were expended on permanent improvements.

The number of schools of all classes is now ninety-five, with 11,424 pupils in 1897, as against eighty-two schools with 10,027 pupils in 1894.

It is understood that the schools of the dominion are doing excellent work in all departments. With so many occasions for satisfaction with the condition of the education of the deaf in our country and Canada it is a cause for the deepest regret that a policy is prevailing in the management of certain schools in the United States which is open to the severest criticism, and which, if continued, cannot fail to lead to the most disastrous consequences.

In these days, when the best public sentiment is strongly arrayed against the spoils system in the public service, and when the national government has accepted the principle of a permanent tenure of office during good behavior in all its departments, it is hard to believe that the schools for the deaf in many of our States can have been allowed to become the prey of corrupt politicians. But since this is true with most flagrant instances occurring since the last meeting of the convention, it would be criminal neglect to allow the present meeting to pass without an earnest protest against the recurrence of the wrong. Before discussing this important subject, which is also a delicate one, for reasons which will presently appear, I wish to disclaim all personal reflections in undertaking to point out the evils of a pernicious system. For there are gentlemen here present who command my highest personal and professional esteem, the manner of whose induction into office has my unqualified condemnation. Some of these, and notably one whom I need not name, but with whom we all come into pleasant and intimate relations at this meeting, have shown ability and fitness for their work to such a degree, and have labored so assiduously to supply the lack of professional knowledge with which they entered upon their duties that we can have but one wish for them in the future, namely that their appointment may stand as the last of spoilsmen in connection with schools for the the deaf in their respective States. And I think I do not speak inadvisedly that these men would be quick to condemn, were their opinion asked, the system under which they came into their present positions.

The claim of the politicians in this matter is one of some plausibility, but its weakness can be easily shown.

They argue that for the administration of the affairs of a great establishment like a school for the deaf, the management of its finances, the purchase of its supplies, the selection of its officers and agents, the presentation of its interests to the public and to the legislature no special training in the "art of educating the deaf" is necessary. It will be sufficient, they claim, to have a principal of the intellectual department who is skillful in the specialty, and he can direct the work of the school rooms.

Although in certain cases such arrangement, under exceptional favorable conditions, may have saved a school from disaster, and even attained a fair measure of success, I am confident no one who has had a year's experience as either superintendent or principal under these circumstances will say that the system is an ideal one. For surely a superintendent ought to be able to judge for himself whether his teachers are competent for their work or not.

In short, to place a man at the head of a school for the deaf who is not an experienced specialist, must either degrade and belittle the profession into which he is thrust, or hold him up to the just ridicule and scorn of an intelligent public as a charlatan.

But how is it with the teachers of the deaf in the States where the spoils system prevails? What inducement has a young man of spirit and ability to enter a profession in which he has nothing but the insecure position of a subordinate to look forward to? In the work of educating the deaf it is not only important that persons of more than average ability should be secured as teachers, but such persons should be retained permanently in the profession, and this certainly cannot be done if the rewards to ambition common to all other professions are in this turned over to the henchmen of political bosses.

It is not necessary before seeking the remedy for this great evil to make more than a passing allusion to the considerations, which indeed have become household words everywhere, that may be justly urged in favor of civil service reform in general.

None can be found in these days outside of the circle of political rings, who deny the iniquity and baleful influence of the spoils system, and if this be admitted in regard to the public service, generally much more strongly must its application to specialties, like the education of the deaf, be condemned. What, then, shall be the remedy and how shall it be applied? But before answering these questions it may be of interest to know just where the reform is needed, and there can certainly be no harm in naming the States that have transgressed in this matter since the last meeting of our convention, for they are large enough and old enough to know better. And these are the States in which, since 1895, appointments of superintendents of institutions for the deaf have been made in the interests of the dominant political party: Ohio, Texas, Florida, Virginia, West Virginia, Nebraska, Kansas and Illinois, the last named State being the only one in which an experienced educator of the deaf was appointed. In the face of this dark picture of wrong doing, it is encouraging to be able to point to a State which having served the false gods of patronage for several years, has turned from its idols, set up an altar to the merit system, and has placed on its statute books laws that removed its schools for the deaf from the arena of politics forever. I have pleasure in naming Indiana as the State furnishing this noble example, and I venture to hope that those wayward sisters which in the past have followed the by-paths with which Indiana was once familiar, will not be slow to keep step with her in the better way she has chosen. The remedies of the spoils system as connected with the schools for the deaf are not far to seek. First, public sentiment should demand of State officials that the management of such schools should be strictly non-partisan. Second, to insure this legislative enactment, or better still, constitutional provision to this end should be secured. And along with this reform another may be mentioned for which there is need in certain quarters. It is greatly to be deplored that certain State legislatures have lately applied the screws of economy to the salaries of officers and teachers in schools for the deaf. It is hard to believe that such a measure would be demanded by the taxpayers. Certainly it would not be could they realize how unjust it is in the first instance and how certain it will be to degrade the dignity and diminish the efficiency of the work of educating the deaf, by driving capable teachers out of it and bringing in that worst of all human agencies in any department—cheap labor.

It is with more than ordinary pleasure that I remark at this meeting of several members of our profession from, I was going to say, a foreign country. But I am sure I shall speak for all my fellow citizens before me when I say that Americans no longer regard Great Britain as a foreign nation. Her attitude of close kinship in the weeks of war now passing, her many friendly acts and words have proved to us that the heart of Great Britain beats in unison with the heart of the United States. And we are not slow in grasping the outstretched hand of brotherhood extended to us across the Atlantic. We welcome as active members in our American convention, for they are eligible as such under the constitution, our brothers from Scotland and Ireland, who are with us to-day. At the proper time letters will be read from others from other countries, expressing interest in the convention and regret that they could not attend its meetings.

In this connection I will remark that there are evidences of quite an unmistakable character, of a modification of methods in Europe which is likely in the near future to bring the schools for the deaf in that part of the world to the broad and liberal platform laid down to the constitution of this convention.

And now, ladies and gentlemen of the convention, I will not detain you longer from the work for which you have come together.

My best wishes are for a meeting that will be helpful to each and all.

Our section committees have taken great pains to arrange a profitable program, and I am confident we have a feast of good things before us, the enjoyment of which will make us more than ever thankful and satisfied that we belong to a noble profession; that the work to which we are devoting our lives is worthy of the best services of the best men and women.

Superintendent Gordon, of Ill., arose to state that while he agreed to the main features of the address yet he thought it was a mistake to put Illinois among the list of the Spoils States. He was sure that

his appointment as Superintendent of the Institution was not through politics, as he had positively refused to accept the place if it was to be tendered him on that account.

Superintendent Rucker followed disclaiming that the Spoils System operated in his state, as the Governor of his state wanted no politics in schools and colleges, and he. Mr. Rucker did not want his state to stand in the black list. He told how he had been appointed, and admitted that he was not fitted for the position.

Mr. Hill, of Mo., the predecessor of Mr. Rugers, in a rather excited manner challenged the latter's statement and declared that he had to leave the institution on political reason. The discussion was getting rather warm but the peacemaker of the association, Mr. Mathison, like at Flint three years ago, came to the rescue and poured oil on the troubled waters by saying as he came to the stage, "Let us have peace!" Mr. Hill responded that he was as much in favor of peace as any one, but he wanted it with justice.

Mr. Mathison said he thought his school would compare favorably with any in this country. He said he had good teachers and he had their salaries raised. They were so good he wished he could have them paid twice a month. He said he had been in his institution for 19 years, and he hoped he could remain there the rest of his active life.

Mr. Clarke, of Michigan, also spoke of that list of shameful states and then moved that the next subject on the programme be taken up which was carried. Dr. E. A. Fay then read a paper or Grammar. He believed that the intuitive or natural method was best for younger pupils, and that later the principles of grammar should be taught.

Dr. Wilkinson, of Cal., said he would abolish the study of grammar in all schools in the earlier years, reserving it for the advanced pupils. He said he had prepared a chart showing 25 mistakes commonly made by pupils, to which they were sent in correcting their compositions, and he was requested to publish the list for the benefit of teachers generally. Dr. Wilkinson said that when the pupils mastered these 25 common errors there was an improvement of 500 per cent. in their work.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The first thing on the program was Exemplification of Methods of Teaching, by Mrs. E. G. Hurd, of North Carolina. She exhibited a pupil on the stage and the illustration of oral work was very interesting.

This was followed by "Nature Work in a Kindergarten for the Deaf," by Miss Strouse of the Arkansas School.

Mr. Clarke, of the Michigan School, read an address prepared by Superintendent Jenkins, of the New Jersey School.

Principal Currier followed with a paper on the Kindergarten training at his school, the New York Institution, which had been prepared by Miss McGill of that school.

A brief description of the work in Indiannapolis was given by Supt. R. O. Johnson, and two of his teachers, Misses Fulton and Heyser, gave interesting details of their work.

Superintendent Wilkinson, of the School for the Deaf at Berkely, Cal., who is a veteran in the work of teaching the deaf, felt it his duty to express sentiments concerning kindergartening directly in opposition to those already given at the meeting. He said that a child is and should be merely an animal up to the age of 7 years, and that it is contrary to nature to try to teach him anything up to that time. "Let him grow up like an animal," he said. "It seems to me to be folly to mingle work and play. Beyond teaching him the decencies and proprieties, teach him nothing until he is capable of understanding. I feel that I should apologize to you for speaking this way at this meeting, but I certainly do not believe in the kindergarten system."

Mr. Wilkinson's remarks called forth an earnest reply from Mr. Swiler, of Wisconsin, who said that years of observation had taught him the great value of kindergarten work. "I heartily believe," he said, "in mixing work and play."

Mr. Wilkinson answered apologetically, but added that there was room for a diversity of opinion. He went on to describe the kind of training which he believed a little child should have. So closely did his description coincide with the kindergarten work already portrayed that Mr. Johnson was moved to shout from the back of the room, "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet."

The list of arrivals to-day is as follows:—

H. H. Donnally, Faribault, Minn.
May Grimes, Napoleon, Ill.
Idella Walton, Jacksonville, Ill.
Minetta Layton, Jacksonville, Ill.
Ida C. Lea, Little Rock, Ark.
Clara L. Gordon, Jacksonville, Ill.
Frank Read, Jr., Jacksonville, Ill.
Mrs. Frank Read, Jacksonville, Ill.
Albert Berg, Indianapolis, Ind.
Minnie O. Bell, Fulton, Mo.
Cora E. Coe, Council Bluffs, Ia.
Warren Robinson, Delavan, Wis.
Mary McCowan, Chicago, Ill.
Lettie C. Green, Danville, Ky.
C. H. Hill, Fulton, Mo.
Letitia L. Doan, La Salle, Ill.
M. A. Harris, Cedartown, Ga.
C. D. Seaton, Devil's Lake, N. D.
H. McP. Hofsteater, Morganton, N. C.
Mrs. H. McP. Hofsteater, Morganton.
Percival Hall, Washington, D. C.
Alex. L. Pach, New York.
E. B. Nelson, Rome, N. Y.
E. C. Rider, Malone, N. Y.
Lulu J. Stelzig, Columbus, O.
Bertha Byers Paterson, Columbus, O.
Jane McK. Campbell, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Mrs. Anna E. Barnes, Delaware.
Asa C. Nutt, Hamden, O.
Elsie L. Kenney, Columbus, O.
Barbara C. Leer, Chicago, Ill.
Ida B. Kinsley, Indianapolis, Ind.
Emma Kinsley, Shelbyville, Ind.
Letitia M. Booth, Columbus, O.
Frances Barker, Pittsburg, Pa.
Bertha G. Patterson, Columbus, O.
Olga C. Wittemmeier, Columbus, O.
Bessie Hunter, Piqua, O.
Ann Maizi, Columbus, O.
Ada Buckles, Piqua, O.
Hattie E. Yoe, Indepen lence, Kan.
Charles Kerney, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. V. Louise Wood, Greenfield, Ind.
Lars M. Larson, Santa Fe, N. M.
Charles Wolff, St. Louis, Mo.
W. S. Johnson, Talladega, Ala.
Laura C. Wing, Talladega, Ala.
J. F. Bledsoe, Talladega, Ala.
Henry Gross, Fulton, Mo.
T. S. McAloney, Talladega, Ala.
M. A. Grimm, Romney, W. Va.
S. W. Chidester, Romney, W. Va.
M. H. Keller, Romney, W. Va.
E. L. Chapin, Romney, W. Va.
S. M. Freeman, Cave Springs, Ga.
Mr. Ballard, Washington, D. C.
I. N. Tate, Farbault, Minn.
Edith L. Fulton, Indiana.
Lucia E. Hanna, Indiana.
Jessie Skinner, Indiana.
Janie Washington, Missouri.
Anna Gilkey, Missouri.
Mrs. M. J. Bolyn, Indiana.
Eva Heizer, Indiana.
Katherine B. Henderson, Missouri.
Mary N. Kouns, Missouri.
Lillian W. Card, Missouri.
Frances L. Glenn, Missouri.
Patti Palmer, Missouri.
Neil Jones, Missouri.
Annie E. Collett, Missouri.
T. V. Archer, Indiana.
S. W. Gilbert, Missouri.
Albert C. Yaw, Minnesota.
Bessie P. Wright, Worthington, Ind.
A. E. Read, Indianapolis, Ind.
J. W. Jones, Columbus, O.
Mrs. Cora A. Jones, Columbus, O.
W. Wilkinson, Berkeley, Cal.
J. C. Gordon, Jacksonville, Ill.
H. J. Mitchell, New York.
Caroline H. Gibson, Belleville, Ont.
C. W. Charles, Columbus, O.
E. Zell, Columbus, O.
Grace H. Rose, Granville, O.
R. Patterson, Granville, O.
E. Florence Wright, Canton, O.
Annie B. Berry, Baltimore, Md.
Jessie F. Zearing, Olathe, Kan.
Jennie L. Cobb, Edgewood Park, Pa.
M. B. Fisher, Fisher.
Mrs. Fannie Hideler, Irvington.
Adah Saunders, Jackson, Miss.
Lulu E. Wharton, Jackson, Miss.
I. R. Dobyns, Jackson, Miss.
Alfred Kerney, Jackson, Miss.
E. J. Hecker, Indianapolis, Ind.
C. M. Hecker, Indianapolis, Ind.
Carrie Fesenbeck, Cincinnati, O.
L. May Crawford, Arkansas.
W. Wood, Talladega, Ala.
Fanny Blerblower, Cleveland, O.
Estella Stevenson, Cleveland, O.
Nettie Crosby, Cedar Springs, S. C.
Bertha S. Howe, Columbus, O.
D. E. Stauffer, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. D. E. Stauffer, Baltimore, Md.
D. E. Moylan, Baltimore, Md.
N. V. Long, Indianapolis, Ind.
S. F. Wood, Jacksonville, Ill.
Josephine Quinn, Chicago, Ill.
Nannie A. Pollard, Fulton, Mo.
Mary E. Griffin, Faribault, Minn.
Margaret M. Clark, Columbus, O.

At six o'clock in the evening the members boarded eight Oak Street cars, and were given a free ride of about twenty-five miles. The route first lay to the east side thence over to the west. A stop was made at the Institution for Feeble-minded Children informally introduced to Dr Daren, Superintendent of the Institution and to his wife. Later all were served with ice-cream, cakes and lemonade. It was a most pleasant treat, while the place situated as it is in a most delightful spot proved a pleasure. Next a walk was made up to the Central Insane Hospital, the largest building of the kind in the world. Here the members were also introduced to Superintendent Carpenter, his wife, and some of his staff. Some of the rooms were inspected and then refreshments and cigars distributed. It was a delightful treat and we are sure every member appreciated the courtesies of Dr. Carpenter. Leaving here the members were taken back to the city and then north to Olentangy Park at the extreme northern limits of the city, and six miles from the State House. The ride was most refreshing. Only a short stay at the park was made. All reached the Institution about 10:30 and voted the evening entertainment a real nice thing.

DROPPED DEAD.

Mr. Louis Hildebrand, foreman of the shoeshop of the Indiana School, dropped dead at Kinghtstown, about noon of Tuesday. He with Utten Read were coming to the convention on their wheels, and when they had reached the above place Mr. Hildebrand suddenly dropped dead from heart failure. It is said that he was subject to heart trouble. His death cast a gloom over the Indiana delegation as well as the members of the convention.

THIRD DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

The dove of peace marked the sessions of to-day, and the proceedings were the most interesting yet held.

Rev. Job Turner offered prayer. Superintendent Jones announced that members, if they wished, could visit the Penitentiary, their badges would let them pass in, but he remarked that he hoped that they would not remain for a definite period. He also announced that a dance would be given in the evening at the Institution.

The Industrial Section had its innings for the morning session. Mr. Warren Robinson was chairman and upon opening the proceedings he reviewed the growth of the manual training school and how great a hand it had played in the development of the human race. On this subject Dr. Crouter and Mr. Tillinghast gave their views, as did also Mr. Wilkinson, of California.

Superintendent Ray, of North Carolina, read a paper on "Trades for our Rural Pupils," said he:

"I think that the most conservative of us all will readily admit that the trend of our deaf population is toward the towns and cities.

"Is not the trade teaching in nearly all our schools for the deaf of such character as to stimulate this state of affairs?

"Out of fifty-two public institutions which teach trades at all, I find thirty-nine teaching printing; thirty-seven, shoe-making; thirty-seven, cabinet-making; thirteen, tailoring; ten, baking; nine, gardening, and five farming; and not one dairying.

"Brethren, halt! Right, about face! Let us give more thought to the bread-and-butter side of the problem.

"Does some one say this is impracticable? Why? Are our schools located in the hearts of the cities? Then let us sell out and move to the country, or at least, into the suburbs, where we can get enough land for the purpose.

"For raising fruit, floriculture, landscape gardening, dairying, etc., the deft fingers of the deaf are peculiarly fitted.

"The trades taught in the schools are very good, but let us not confine ourselves to them."

Superintendent Clark next read a paper by Superintendent Bending, of the Wisconsin Manual Training School, which was instructive and interesting.

"General Work in Printing," a paper by Fred C. Lawson, of the Wisconsin *Times*, Delavan, Wis., was read by Mr. Hecker, of Indiana, publisher of "The Silent Hoosier."

Superintendent Frank D. Clarke, of Michigan, read a carefully prepared paper on the subject, "How shall the Pupils' Time be Divided Between School and Shops?" The speaker said 12 or 13 years was as young as a pupil could be put to work at a trade with profit. Five hours a day, or 25 a week, were found none too long.

Dr. DeMotte read a paper on "Barbering," by William E. Nurse, foreman of the shoe shop of the Belleville, Canada, institution.

Mr. P. P. Pratt, of the Flint, Michigan, institute, read a paper on "Shoemaking."

Dr. Fay, of Washington, opened the discussion of the papers, speaking on that of Mr. Ray, to which he took exceptions, saying that the censuses of 1880 and 1890 showed that the deaf lived more in the country than in the city.

W. K. Argo, of Kentucky, spoke of the difficulty of getting good instructors in the trade departments.

J. W. Swiler, of Delavan, Wisconsin, said machinery had hurt the trades of type-setting and shoemaking, but that there were good opportunities in iron and wood trades.

A. L. E. Crouter, of Mt. Airy, Pa., spoke with effect on the necessity of having up to date machinery in the shops, and also of the advantage in teaching the girls dressmaking and fine sewing. He said that was the kind that paid best. In this institution over $10,000 a year was expended in the trade department.

Normal work was the afternoon's programme, and was opened by the reading of a paper by Miss Fannie Glen, of Missouri, which she illustrated on blackboards.

At the close of her paper, Superintendent Jones came forward and introduced Hon. L. D. Bonebrake, state school commissioner, who had unexpectedly visited the convention. Mr. Bonebrake spoke in part as follows:

"I confess to a certain element of strangeness in standing before this audience, knowing that my talk must be communicated partly by signs instead of being received in the ordinary way.

"I realize that your work is a specialty, but our work—speaking as the representative of the general body of teachers—is also a specialty. It requires an unusually large amount of common sense, a large endowment of good health and of Christian grace, in addition to the special preparation which such a profession entails, but the general principles of our work are the same as those of yours."

The speaker then complimented Superintendent Jones on the success which had attended his efforts since he had taken charge of the Ohio institution, and the progress which it had made under him.

"What is needed in education above all things," he said, "is a strong personality, a personality which shall impress the pupil for good. Nothing can be of more value to the child when its mental habits are in formation than to come into contact with the superior tendencies, mental and spiritual, of a superior teacher."

Commenting on the interpretation of his speech Mr. Bonebrake said: "I have been much impressed by the actions of my friend here on the left (the interpreter), the beauty and grace of his movements, the expression of his countenance and the peculiar adaptability of every motion and expression to convey a thought or idea."

In conclusion Mr. Bonebrake said: "In the name of the teachers of Ohio, I welcome you. We are glad to meet you as fellow workers in the same great cause, and anything good that you can get from us you are welcome to. In behalf of the 25,000 teachers I greet you and venture to express the hope that not only may your presence here be profitable in this splendid institution, but that it may be beneficial to the great mass of teachers at large, throughout Ohio."

Hon. J. W. Sifton, inspector of public institutions for the Manitoba, was then introduced and responded with a few well chosen words. Mr. Sifton is now in this country inspecting the various public state institutions on behalf of the government of his province, with a view to bettering their conduct and management.

"The Canadians," he said, "are only trying to keep up with the advances made by the Americans, and I am here today to learn what I can in the education of the deaf."

He assured the people of the United States that the people of Canada were heartily in sympathy with them in their struggle with Spain and that all minor differences would be sunk in the great cause of humanity.

Dr. Gallaudet responded on behalf of the Americans, assuring Mr. Sifton that the American would never be behind the Canadians or the English in the advancement of the cause of humanity, or in the solution of the problem of the alliance of the Anglo-Saxon race, which must soon come forward as the savior of the world.

The most important paper of the afternoon was from Professor A. G. Draper, of the Columbia Institution, at Washington, D. C. The address was read by Dr. Gallaudet as follows:

"Of late years the number of deaf teachers employed in American schools for the deaf has decreased in proportion of the whole number of teachers.

"Not infrequently principals of schools are convinced that certain deaf persons are

BETTER QUALIFIED TO TEACH

than any hearing persons they can obtain. Some deaf teachers have been and are now employed even in pure oral schools and in the oral branches of combined schools.

"A few deaf teachers are only 'hard of hearing' and their speech is normal, a greater number, though quite deaf, have clear and natural speech; many others have speech, natural or acquired, of varying degrees of excellence. It is probable that the majority of deaf teachers in America can and do use speech habitually when in the company of hearing persons.

"I am a deaf teacher. Suppose my object is to get clearly before the united mind of the class the irrefrigable truth of some geometric proposition, or to magnify before them the manhood of Cicero and the miscreancy of Cataline—surely these lofty aims should not be imperilled by devoting the time to practice in lip-reading.

"But when by and by a portion of the hour is given to individual instruction, I speak to those versed in lip-reading and persist unless it appears that they quite fail to comprehend the subject in hand when it is brought to them in that way.

"The great majority of oral teachers are at work in combined schools. Some of these do not know the manual alphabet or the sign language. Now, can a true teacher deliberately turn away all the power and light that is in him from the great majority of his class, for the single reason that they have not been subjected to his theories?

"Suppose the deaf do meet now and then, and, in consequence, some of them inter-marry and some deaf children are born; what then? Is the sum of unhappiness in the world made greater by that fact than it would be by the rigid isolation of each of these deaf men and women,

THE STARVING OF LOVE

and the stunting of sympathy? Scientists may say 'Yes,' but men and brethren will say 'No.'"

Other papers read were by Geo. M. Teegarden, of the Western Pennsylvania School, on "A Suggestion Concerning the Use of Adapted Stories for the Deaf." He advocated the appointment of a Committee to arrange for the collection and publication of stories peculiarly adapted to the deaf.

Dr. Job Williams, of Connecticut, on the "Use of Stories in Teaching Language."

After adjourning the delegates were photographed in a group on the front portico by Pach. The Superintendents and Principals were also "taken" by themselves.

Hotel Jones is still filling up, and the proprietor seems to have a good thing of it for his guests are stayers. Mr. Jones is the busiest man on the ground, and is doing every thing for the comfort of his guests.

Among the arrivals, Saturday, were Mr. and Mrs. Bowles, of Virginia; T. C. Forester, of Ireland; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Gallaher, of Chicago; D. T. Sifton, Winnipeg, Manitoba; G. S. Haycock, Glasgow, Scotland; C. H. Zorbaugh, Cleveland; E. A. Gruver, Philadelphia; R. E. Bray, New York; Abigial Buckingham, Flint, Mich; W. O. Connor, Jr., Cave Spring, Ga.

Among the late arrivals is Miss Linnie Haguewood, who is deaf, dumb and blind. Notwithstanding these afflictions she is very bright, and, under the skillful tutelage of Miss Donald, she is almost as far advanced as a normal child of her age. She wrote her own name on the register of the institution in a clear, bold hand.

Another blind and deaf person here is Clarence Shelby, of Chicago, Ill. These two persons are attracting a great deal of attention, and talk with them is interesting.

A score or more of the delegates, this evening hired wheels and made a tour of the city, getting back in time for the hop. This latter proved a good treat, many of the young people of the city being present and taking part in it.

There have been no evening sessions of the Convention so far, and at these times when the members are not out on pleasure tours, they spend their time on the lawn enjoying the cooling breezes and chats with each other. The weather so far has been favorable, there have been no scorching days, and the chapel where the meetings are held has been comfortable. As a result the attendance at sessions has been large throughout.

All the prominent workers among the deaf have had their pictures in the papers.

Principal Patterson, Superintendent Jones' right hand man, is one of the hard pressed about the Institution, but he stands the work well and is sparing no effort in making every one feel agreeable.

Principal Currier is taking a deep interest in the proceedings, and what is more, everybody seems to like him for his geniality. There is no stiffness or reservedness about him. The deaf can approach him without any restraint and be assured of a hearing.

Up to this evening, Dr. Thomas Gallaudet had not arrived, and there is much regret over his absence.

Saturday morning, Prof. R. P. McGregor conducted a party consisting of Rev. J. Koehler, of Pennsylvania; Prof. S. Freeman, of Georgia; Rev. J. H. Cloud, of Missouri; Prof. L. M. Larson, of New Mexico; Prof. A. Berg, of Indiana; Miss P. Herdman, of Missouri, Rev. O. J. Whildin and Mr. D. E. Moylan, of Maryland; and Prof. W. S. Johnson, of Alabama; out to the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf, situated twelve miles from Columbus, O. The visitors had a favorable impression of the Home from what they had read or heard, but what they saw impressed them much more favorably.

The location is pleasant and healthy. The main building is substantial and well furnished. Everything that could add to the comfort and pleasure of the inmates, which thoughtful minds, loving hearts and willing hands could do, has evidently been done.

The premises gave evidence of being under efficient management. On the whole, the place was a revelation and an inspiration to the visitors. They ate a very well-cooked dinner at the Home. They made a certain contribution to purchase a visitors' register for the Home in remembrance of their visit to the Home. The Rev. Messrs. Koehler and Cloud conducted a religious service to all at the Home, after which the party left and returned to Columbus, much pleased with the visit and unanimous in the opinion that the Home is a a good and great credit to the management of the Board of Managers.

A. B. G.

Gladstone and the Nervous Curate.

I happened to be in a church one Sunday morning when Mr. Gladstone came in. It was a church he attended very rarely, so he was quite unexpected. He had much difficulty in finding a seat, for it was a free and open church and apt to crowd up dreadfully. A curate deacon whom we all loved, but whose forte was not preaching, happened to be in the pulpit and caught sight of the prime minister as he hurried in and looked around for a chair. It was almost his first sermon, and, nervous before, this quite upset him. This Mr. Gladstone quickly perceived, and, picking up his hat and umbrella, he scurried to the top of the church and, finding a seat among the children, sat through the whole of a long sermon with his hand to his ear, paying the most marked attention to every word. This gave the curate—I am sorry to say he is since dead—more courage, but after the service Mr. Gladstone took an opportunity of thanking him.—*Letter in London Church Gazette.*

PHILADELPHIA.

The Coming Convention at Scranton.

A TABLE OF RAILROAD RATES.

News of the Week.

From our Philadelphia Correspondent.

Interest in the coming meeting of the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf is being agitated. As most readers know, it will be held at Scranton, Pa., on August 24th to 26th, inclusive. It is the second time that the Society meets at this place, and those who attended the former meeting may be able to recall the cordiality of the citizens and pleasure enjoyed there. It is hoped that this meeting will be more profitable and enjoyable than the first, and we see no reason why it should not.

The present President of the Society, Rev. J. M. Koehler, is in hopes for the usual large attendance which has characterized the previous meetings. To disappoint him would be a great mistake. It would be unfortunate for the Society, too. In fact, it should not happen.

Especial interest should be attached to this meeting by the members on account of the elections which are to be held. It concerns them all, as does everything else which the Society acts upon. Let every member bear this in mind, and, if it is impossible to answer roll-call on August 24th, to at least send in his contribution.

The local deaf will find it to their advantage to take the Reading route to Scranton. It is more convenient, and the cars are as comfortable as those of any other road. This we were told by one who knows. This Company agrees to sell tickets at the rate of one cent per mile distance traveled. The rate from Philadelphia is $3.30. To get this reduced rate one must have an "order ticket" and present it when purchasing ticket. The "order ticket" can be gotten for the asking. The deaf of this city can get one from Mr. Wm. H. Lipsett, 1309 Christian Street. Others can get them by writing to Mr. R. M. Ziegler, 302 West High St., Carlisle, Pa., inclosing a two cent stamp for the reply.

We believe it will interest the deaf of places along the Reading lines to know the rates to Scranton and return, and, therefore, we present these.

Pottsville	$1 94
Mahonoy Plane	1 78
Shenandoah	1 78
Girardville	1 88
Ashland	1 94
Mt. Carmel	2 04
Shamokin	2 04
Reading	2 50
Wernersville	2 68
Robesonia	2 73
Womelsdorf	2 73
Richland	2 73
Myerstown	2 73
Lebanon	2 73
Hummelston	2 73
Harrisburg	2 73
Bowmansdale	2 92
Phœnixville	3 11
Pottstown	2 86
Boiling Springs	3 09
Mt. Holly Springs	3 11
Shippensburg	3 49
Carlisle	3 10
Idaville	3 32
Gettsyburg	3 61
Emans	2 16
Macungie	2 22
Alburtis	2 28
Shamrock	2 32
Kutztown	2 47
Topton	2 38
Bowers	2 43
Blandon	2 50
Temple	2 50
Ephrata	2 89
Lititz	3 04
Manheim	3 14
Columbia	3 30
Lancaster (Prince St.)	3 36
Lancaster (King St.)	3 36

We regret not to be able to give other details of the arrangements, not having a circular as yet. We understand that circulars have been printed and are ready for distribution.

The *Public Ledger*, July 28th, reported the following:

Mrs. Clara Coakley, of 1027 Leithgow street, appeared on crutches in the hearing room of the Central Police Station yesterday afternoon to testify against John Sorg a deaf and dumb neighbor, who is charged with shooting her twice on June 23d last

Mrs. Coakley, who was wounded in the left thigh and right foot was confined four weeks in St. Mary's Hospital. She denied that she had taunted her assailant, although on one occasion she slammed the door in his face when he came towards her in an angry mood. If there were quarrels between the children of the two families, she said, she did not become involved in them. On the day of the shooting, she said, she had had an altercation with the deaf-mute's wife who ran to her husband and told something, whereupon he shot her.

Sorg was placed under $1500 bail for court.

Dr. A. L. E. Crouter and Prof. S. G. Davidson left for Columbus, O., last Thursday evening.

Mrs. R. E. Underwood returned from Atlantic City on Sunday. After staying here a week she will visit Baltimore, Md., and later return to the City-by-the-Sea.

Miss Hannah Shankweiler, of Missouri, is spending the Summer hereabouts.

Miss Maria L. Lentz has sought cooler quarters than can be found here (?)

Mr. Robert M. Ziegler is off on his vacation, which lasts from the beginning to the end of the present month.

Mr. B. R. Allabough for the past few weeks has been dividing his time between this city and parts of Montgomery County, among relatives. He expects to leave for Carlisle next week, where he will remain until convention time.

We have been requested to compliment Rev. Dr. Gallaudet and New York deaf upon the beginning of work on the new building of St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes and cheerfully do so. Moreover, we hope that they will have the finest church for the deaf in the world.

Services are being held regularly at All Souls' Church on Sundays, at 10:30 A.M.

Many of our well-known deaf are away at the present time, and, though there are a number of stay-at-homes, there is unusual quietness here. After a few more weeks we may expect to be besieged with story-tellers.

Washington Houston was a label cutter in a printing office for 22 years. By the introduction of machinery he lost his position, but left well recommended. He next secured a position in the famous Disston Saw Works, which covers eight acres and employ 1800 hands, being taken into the File Department. Mr. Houston's work is chiefly to straighten files, which is not new to him, he having formerly done such work for the same firm.

For the next two weeks J. S. R. may try his hand at digging potatoes, hoeing corn, and other work of the kind, leaving the JOURNAL work in other hands with the "August" Editor's permission.

August 1, '98. J. S. R.

Tommy Stringer, Who is Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

When Helen Keller, the deaf, dumb and blind girl, first attracted the attention of scientists they offered all sorts of suggestions concerning the secret of her perception of things about her, and at last settled upon the conviction that she was a genius, and had she possessed all her senses would have been a world's marvel. This theory was easier than to begin to believe that to begin to fully trained, could take the place of another which was lacking and ultimately give the same knowledge to the brain.

As it is now, the sense of sight and hearing are cultivated out of all proportion to the others.

But here is a boy, afflicted in the same way as Helen Keller, for whom nobody claims genius, who has not had the constant care of a teacher unusually fitted by mind and circumstances for her task, and yet this boy has reached almost the development of other boys of his age.

Some years ago he was brought to the kindergarten for the blind in Boston. He was five years old and knew no more than a blind kitten. Now at twelve he can read and write and speak, and is an expert with carpenter's tools, making objects before which average boys of twelve would stand helpless. He knows the different woods by the sense of smell. He can take the most intricate locks apart and put them together again.

He is not a reader like Helen Keller, nor is he so ambitious, but he appears to learn almost anything which attracts him. They have given him no religious training and have taught him nothing of death—waiting until his own consciousness awakens to the mysteries.—*The Puritan, August, 1898.*

The Albany-Troy Excursion.

All deaf people in Eastern New York are reminded that the annual excursion of the deaf of Albany and Troy will be made to Averill Park, on Wednesday, August 24th, and they are urged to make arrangements to join it. Averill Park is the most popular resort in the vicinity of the two cities, possesses every convenience for excursion parties, and is easily reached by street car from any part of Troy. A program of games will be arranged, which will be announced in a week or two, and prizes will be offered the deaf person who has travelled the greatest distance in order to be present, as well as to the oldest and youngest deaf person in attendance. A pleasant time is assured every one, and all who recollect the enjoyable day spent at Kinderhook Lake last summer, should make an effort to be present on this occasion.

A beggar died at Auxerre, France, not long ago, and in his trunk were found stock securities valued at a million francs. In his cellar were found 400 bottles of rare wine.

Volta Bureau
1601—35th

FANWOOD.

"Ariel" Still Retains the Championship.

RETURNS AND DEPARTURES.

Where Some Have Been and Others are Going To--The News in Brief.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

"Ariel," the cat boat owned by Principal and Mrs. Currier still retains the championship, at least for another year. News reached here that there was an interesting race last week on Lake Champlain, and that "Ariel" again beat all other competitors, sixteen in all, for championship honors. "Ariel," distanced all, and finished in good time. Principal Currier was absent attending the Convention at Columbus, but Mrs. Currier, who has sailed in the boat so often before, and become proficient in its management, it appears was at the helm, which makes the victory the more glorious. What the prize is, and the names of the other boats that sailed in the race, are not known, but it is safe to say that those who sailed in them strained every nerve to win, because this annual race has become a feature on the beautiful lake. The best boat won, and "Ariel," the pride of Mrs. Currier, again retains the championship.

With the beginning of the month those of the officers who vacationized in July, have returned to their duties, and those on duty during that time have left to spend their vacation. Below are some of those who have returned, and also some who have left for their vacation :

Steward and Matron Wilcox returned from Asbury Park, N. J., where they had been spending the last half of their vacation, looking as brown as berries, and well recuperated.

Misses Divine and Craig returned from their vacation, which was spent in the City of Brotherly Love, Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Loser, the housekeeper, returned on the first of the month. She spent her vacation at Atlantic City, N. J.

Tutor C. W. Van Tassell, Jr., returned Monday, from a month's sojourn at Tarrytown, and reports having had a good time bicycling, fishing and sailing.

Assistant Foreman Capelli, of the printing office, will spend part of his vacation at Highland Beach, N. J.

Assistant Matron Prudence Lewis leaves Monday, for Binghamton and Oxford, to spend her vacation with her only sister.

Misses Emily Mackinson and Lucretia Core, two of the girls' tutors, left Saturday, for Greensboro, Pa., their home, to spend their vacation.

Night Supervisor Hanson left Tuesday, for his vacation, which will be spent on the shores of Long Island Sound.

Tutor Shanks left Monday, for the northern tier of Counties of this State.

Miss Annie Gorrison, the nurse, leaves to-day (Thursday) for her vacation. She will first go to Flushing, L. I., then to Philadelphia, Pa., Asbury Park, N. J., and finally Rochester, N. Y.

Chief Tutor William Henry Van Tassell left on Wednesday for a month's vacation.

Mr. Curtis L. Wilcox, the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox, is spending his vacation in Sullivan County, this State.

The Mansion House boys were removed to the main building, Thursday last. On Monday the house will be closed, and all connected therewith go off on their vacation.

Prof. W G. Jones took his family to Highland Beach, where they are enjoying camp life on the island opposite the Government Proving Grounds. Saturday evening, the professor came up in order to be on hand Sunday morning to conduct services to the pupils remaining here. It took him over half an hour to walk from his residence to the Institution. The cause of this is that he is sunburnt about the legs and arms from too much exposure to the sun on the beach. Save for this incident, which couldn't be avoided, as he remained about the beach in his bathing suit most of the time, camp agrees with him and his family, indeed he is already thinking of extending his stay there two weeks longer after his three weeks is up.

The wheeling fever has not yet abated, as was predicted, at least not at Fanwood. Fact is—hereabonts it is on the increase. The latest to become owners of wheels are : John H. Keiser, "Spaulding ;" Henry Muench, "Racycle ;" James Belch, "Remington ;" Tutor Charles Wesley Van Tassell, Jr., "Monarch."

Mr. Eugene V. Moeslein, who graduated last June, was up at the Institution on Tuesday afternoon on his new '98 "Monarch" wheel.

As everything gives way to news of the army and navy nowadays, there is no exception to this case here, as Prof. Jones in his Sunday illustrations at devotional exercises, generally tells of some incident touching upon the text he preaches, that savors of some performance done in the Civil War.

Work on the various improvements, that have been reported from time to time in these columns, is progressing rapidly.

Letter envelopes bearing all kinds of national emblems, come here almost daily from Chicamauga Park and other points where the soldiers are camped, for loved ones who are not forgotten in the heat of battle.

The flower patch in front of the trade school, more familiarly known as the "bean park," is now in all its beauty, as most of the plants that were planted there this spring, have begun to shed forth their various colored flowers.

Principal Currier returned from Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday evening where he attended the Convention of Instructors of the Deaf.

Prof. Thomas F. Fox, owing to being "under the weather," was unable to attend the Convention at Columbus, much to his regret.

Mr. Isaac B. Gardner, who has been appointed to teach here in the Fall, was married in July to one of St. Louis' fair young ladies. He has the congratulations of a host of friends here. May his union be a happy one !

BOSTON.

MIDSUMMER DOINGS—VISITORS FROM OUT OF TOWN—NOTES.

From our Boston Correspondent.

Mr. Adam Acheson and family have moved to Randolph. They will occupy the house which has been vacant since the death of Mrs. Susan Acheson, three years ago. The distance being rather far from Boston, Mr. Eugene Acheson proposes to board in this city, so as to be nearer to his place of business, but he will make frequent visits to his family.

Mr. W. H. Krause is still here enjoying himself in company with his old friends, visiting the beaches and other resorts. He recently purchased a bicycle on which to kill time during the summer months. He seems tired of being out of work so long, for he intends, if possible, to go back to Shreve, Crump & Loew. If so, he will board in Boston and will go to Northampton now and then, to see his wife and children, who are to remain with Mrs. Krause's mother.

Mr. Geo. A. Holmes will have his vacation from the middle of August until the first of September. He will spend it in Beverly, on invitation of his friends, and he expects to have a high time.

Mrs. Holmes and daughter are still in Worcester, and writes that she is having gay times with her relatives and friends. The part where she is visiting in Worcester, is called "Chaffinville."

Mr. Harry E. Babbitt has been in Boston the past few days, on business and pleasure combined. He is looking much improved by his long visit in Florida, having returned home on June 12th. He has lots to tell the ladies about alligators and tropical plants, also about the regiments which he visited. Camp life alone would kill Mr. Babbitt it seems, for he was so disgusted with the way the soldiers were forced to live, forgetting that they are enduring all this for the love of their country. We ladies better treat him as a Spaniard, for he is not loyal enough, and he does look like a Spaniard, he is so tanned one would hardly recognize him.

Mr. William H. Goldsmith is reported to be so much improved in health, as to be able to resume work.

Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Packard have returned home from Cape Small, Maine, looking much better for their two weeks' vacation.

Mr. G. C. Sawyer has for a next door neighbor, the brother of Mr. Charles Glover, who was recently married to a handsome young lady. He converses with the double hand alphabet, so he and Mr. Sawyer have plenty of "war talk."

Miss Ida Hull has returned to Salem to the family of P. W. Packard, where she will stay until she secures work, or returns to her relatives in Maine or Connecticut. Miss Hull has been in poor health for two years, since she had an operation for appendicitis in the Lewiston, Maine, hospital.

The Portland Convention is the talk just now, a good number of us intend to take advantage of the cheap rate of fare, $1.00, and the trip by boat is of much benefit to health seekers, also the Maine Mission is to meet at the same time, so there ought to be a good time for one and all.

Mr. Harry E. Babbitt jokingly tells us he may be fortunate at the convention this time. If not, he proposes to try a matrimonial bureau. Poor old bach !

Aug. 1, '98. PRY.

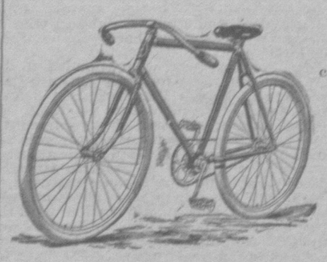
Facts About Philippines.

Oiled rags are used for brooms.
Cattle are no larger than goats.
Women exceed men in numbers
Hats are worn only by foreigners.
All the women smoke large cigars.
Spanish soldiers march barefooted.
The natives battle three times a day.
Water buffaloes are used for plowing.
Manilla was founded by Legaspi in 1571.
All the inhabitatants fall asleep at midday.
Manilla is pronounced Mah-neela by the natives.
In 1645 the city was nearly destroyed by an earthquake.
A fashionable delicacy for the men is the grasshopper.
The poorer classes robe themselves is one yard of cloth.
The common laborer receives as much as 10 cents a day.
Electricity is used for illuminating purposes in Manilla.
The yearly output of cigars from the Philippines is 140,000,000
The streets of the capital city are under water much of the time.
Manilla is considered commercially equal to Calcutta and Batavia.
The high quality of the indigo is acknowledged throughout the world.
The oil of the cocoa is used for lighting purposes.
The land is fertile, but the natives are too indolent and ignorant to cultivate it with the best results.
Horses are a curiosity. The few that are raised in the islands are too small to brand.
The male half-caste wears trousers and a shirt.
In 1697 the United States took 41 per cent of the Manilla hemp exported.
The atmosphere of Manilla has been likened to the savor of cachous and the bite of red peppers,
The typhoon and earthquake have been the most frequent and dreaded visitors up to the appearance of Dewey.
For three years the United States imports from these islands have averaged over $7,000,000 a year.
Primo De Rivers, governor of the islands twice, made an enormous fortune out of gambling licenses.
The capital of the Philippines is Manilla. It has a population of 200,000 and over 60,000 in the suburbs.
In the Philippines they have butterflies as large as bats. Their color is lawn and they have ruby eyes.
The wealth of the man who owns a shirt is estimated by the fineness of its texture and the way it is worn.
The streets of the city are lined with massive stone houses, somber churches, and airy cottages in tropical groves.
General Weyler was governor of the island for four years. He saved $1,000,000 out of his annual salary of $40,000.
The chief diversion of Manilla is the cock fight. The pit is as big as a circus. Four thousand spectators can be accommodated.
Houses are raised on posts to permit the water to flow under them in rainy seasons. They are built to withstand earthquakes.
The mestiza of the islands is superstitious and languorous. She has been called the human butterfly. Her garments are silk, very thin and very loose.
The orchid, found in the jungles and difficult of access, sometimes commands $1,000 apiece. It takes months to stalk the "demon flowers.—*San Francisco Examiner.*

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Influence is the magnet of character.

The lover of truth is a hater of persecution.



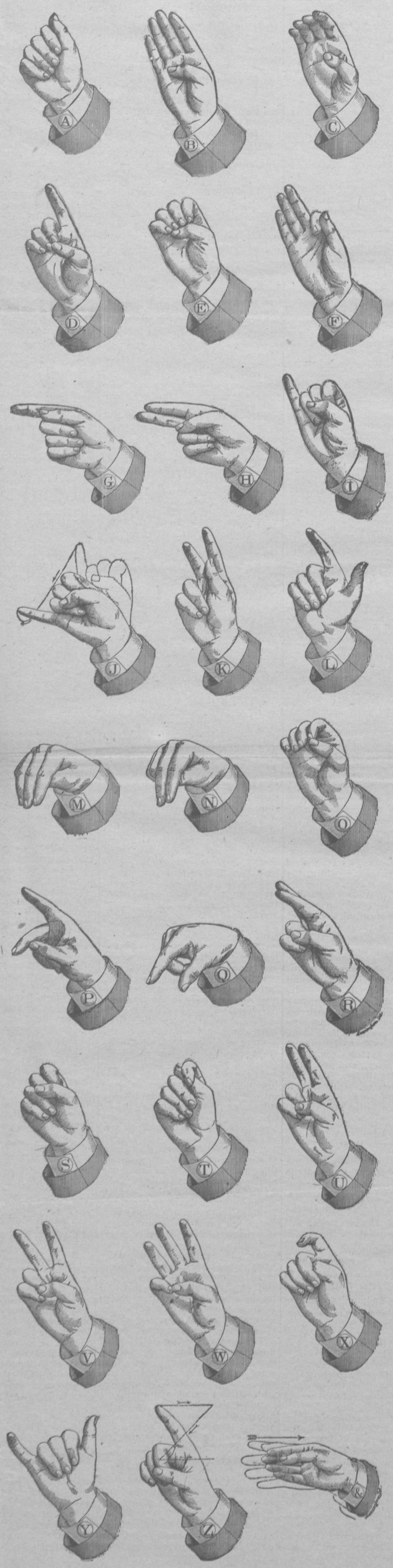
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